



Seminar Kjemisk arbeidsmiljø – Status 2018

Clarion Air Hotel, Sola

5. desember 2018

Eksos og ultrafine partikler – mer enn lungeeffekter

Halvor Erikstein
organisasjonssekretær/
yrkeshygieniker SYH
www.safe.no

Hvem tåler det – og hvem tåler det ikke?

Arbeidstakeren tar all risiko for manglende kunnskap om helserisiko. De som setter kravene til arbeidsmiljøet og neglisjerer kunnskap og forebyggende tiltak tar selv ingen risiko, men overfører konsekventfritt all risiko til arbeidstakeren.



Det er ille å miste jobben fordi arbeidsoppgavene er tatt fra en -
Men det er verre å miste jobben fordi arbeidet har tatt helsa



SKADD: Harry Steigler Brevik jobbet ved turbinene på Stafjord A i Nordsjøen. I 1987 ble han alvorlig syk.
Foto: Asle Hansen

- Dattera mi har aldri sett en far
uten helseproblemer

Siående likheter mellom skadde piloter og

<http://www.dagbladet.no/nyheter/2008/05/08/534738.html>

Hvor lenge holder helsa?

Yrkesgrupper

- Prosessoperatør
- Mekanikere
- Forpleining
- Sveisere
- Borepersonell
- Maling/stillas/isolering
- Arbeidsledelse
- Dekksarbeid/logistikk
- Kontorarbeid
- Kranførere
- Ledelse

Påvirkning

- Skiftarbeid
- Eksos
- Støy
- Ensidig og hard belastning
- Boreslam
- Produksjonskjemikalier
- Malings-/rengj/sandbl-kjemikalier
- Steikeos
- Sveiserøyk/sliping
- Blykromat
- Rengjøring /vaskekjemikalier
- Benzen
- Hydrokarboner fra formasjon
- Avluftning fra smøresystem
- Organofosfater
- Bruk motorolje

Helseeffekter

- Belastningsskader
- Hand Arm virbrasjonsskade (HAVS)
- Hjerte- og karlidelser
- Kreft
- Diabetes
- Lungelidelser
- Stress
- Ødelangt hørsel
- Tinnitus
- Astma og allergi
- Nevrologiske effekter
- Hjerneskader
- Smertehelvete
- osv
- Død



Levealder og statistikk

- Ikke statistikk for når sykdom utvikles
- Tar ikke hensyn til at mange sykdommer har fått bedre behandling og dermed forlenger levealderen
- Ikke statistikk for hvilken sykdom som opptrer og om den kan knyttes til spesiell eksponering eller yrkesgrupper

Det er mye bra i kjemikalieprosjektet, men de kjemisk skadde ble ikke inkludert



Ultrafine partikler påvirke lunger og hjerte-karsystemet

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HHS Public Access

Author manuscript

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J Allergy Clin Immunol. 2016 August ; 138(2): 386–396. doi:10.1016/j.jaci.2016.02.023.

A Work Group Report on Ultrafine Particles (AAAAI) Why Ambient Ultrafine and Engineered Nanoparticles Should Receive Special Attention for Possible Adverse Health Outcomes in Humans

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^gUL Environment

Abstract

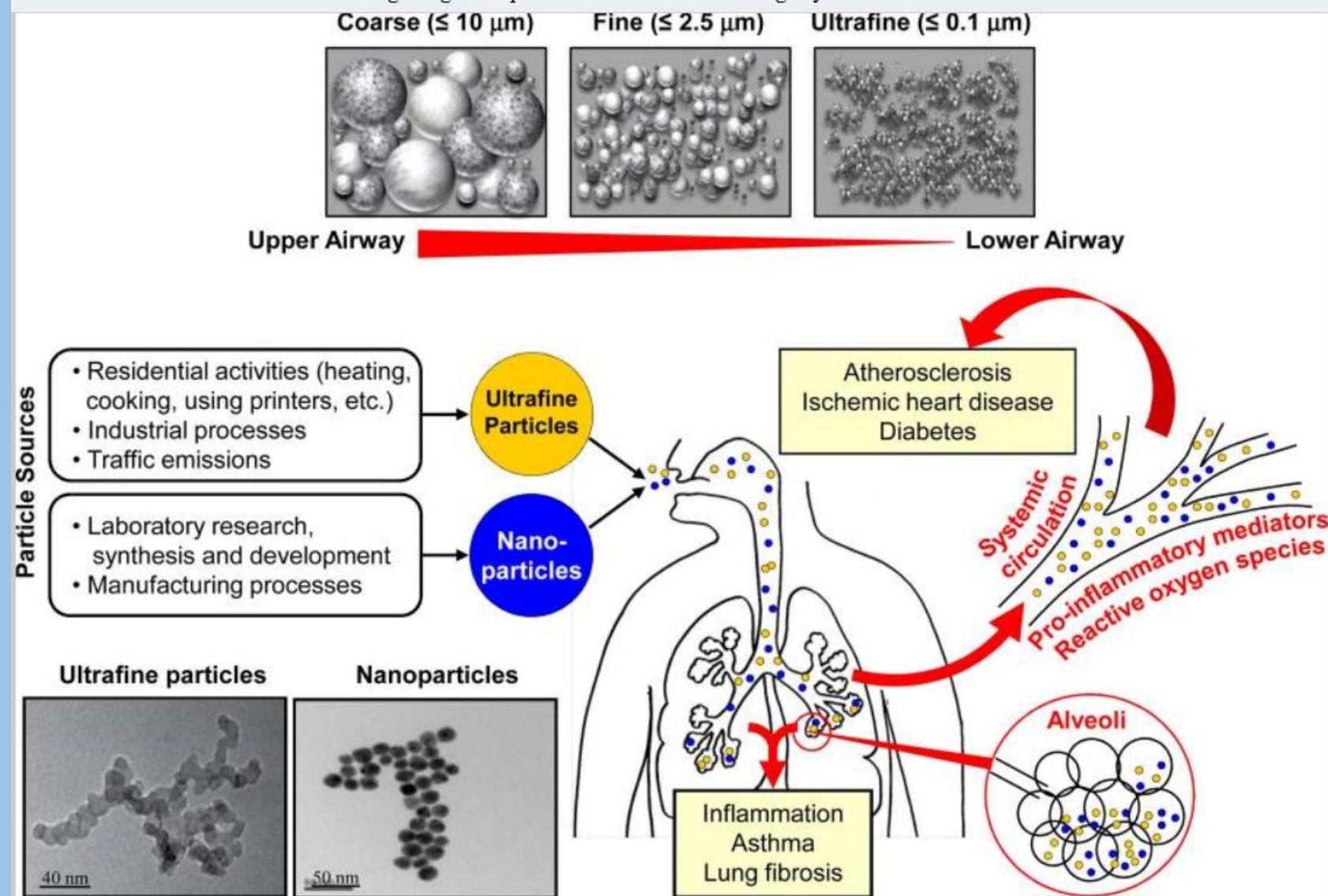
Ultrafine particles are airborne particulates of less than 100 nm in aerodynamic diameter. Examples of ultrafine particles are diesel exhaust particles, products of cooking, heating and wood burning in indoor environments, and more recently, products generated through the use of nanotechnology. Studies have shown that ambient ultrafine particles have detrimental effects on both the cardiovascular and respiratory systems, including a higher incidence of atherosclerosis and the exacerbation rate of asthma. Ultrafine particles have been found to alter *in vitro* and *in vivo* responses of the immune system to allergens and may also play a role in allergen sensitization. The inflammatory properties of ultrafine particles may be mediated by a number of different mechanisms, including the ability to produce reactive oxygen species, leading to the generation of pro-inflammatory cytokines and airway inflammation. In addition, because of their small size, ultrafine particles also have unique distribution characteristics in the respiratory tree and circulation and may be able to alter cellular function in ways that circumvent normal signaling

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Ultrafine partikler < 100 nanometer

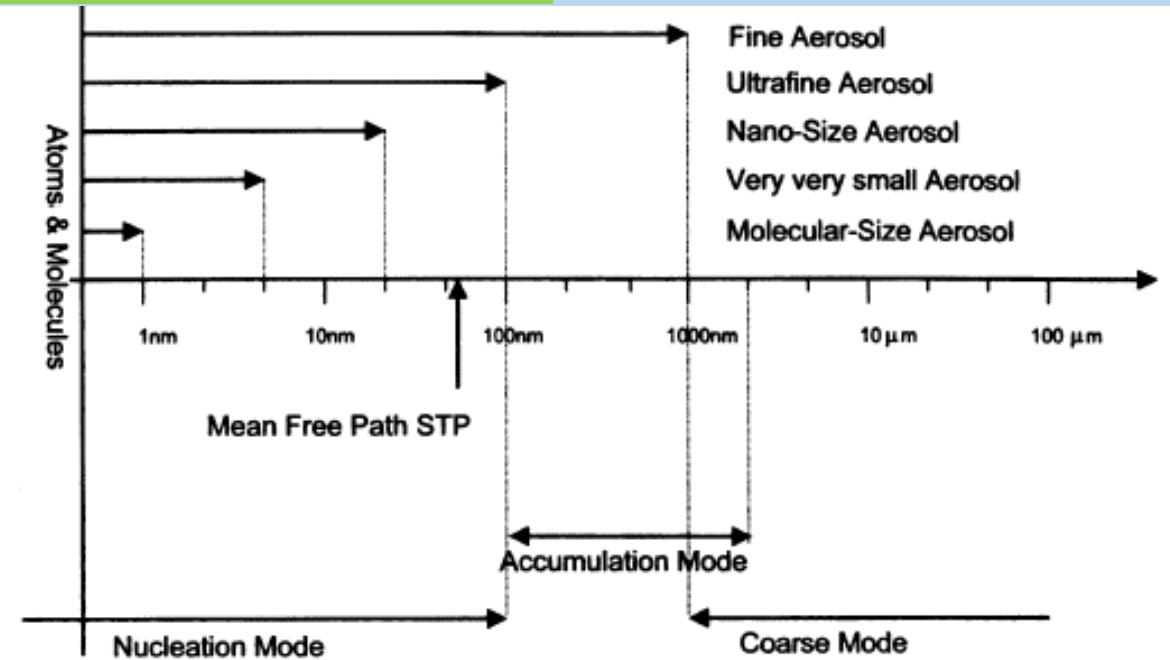
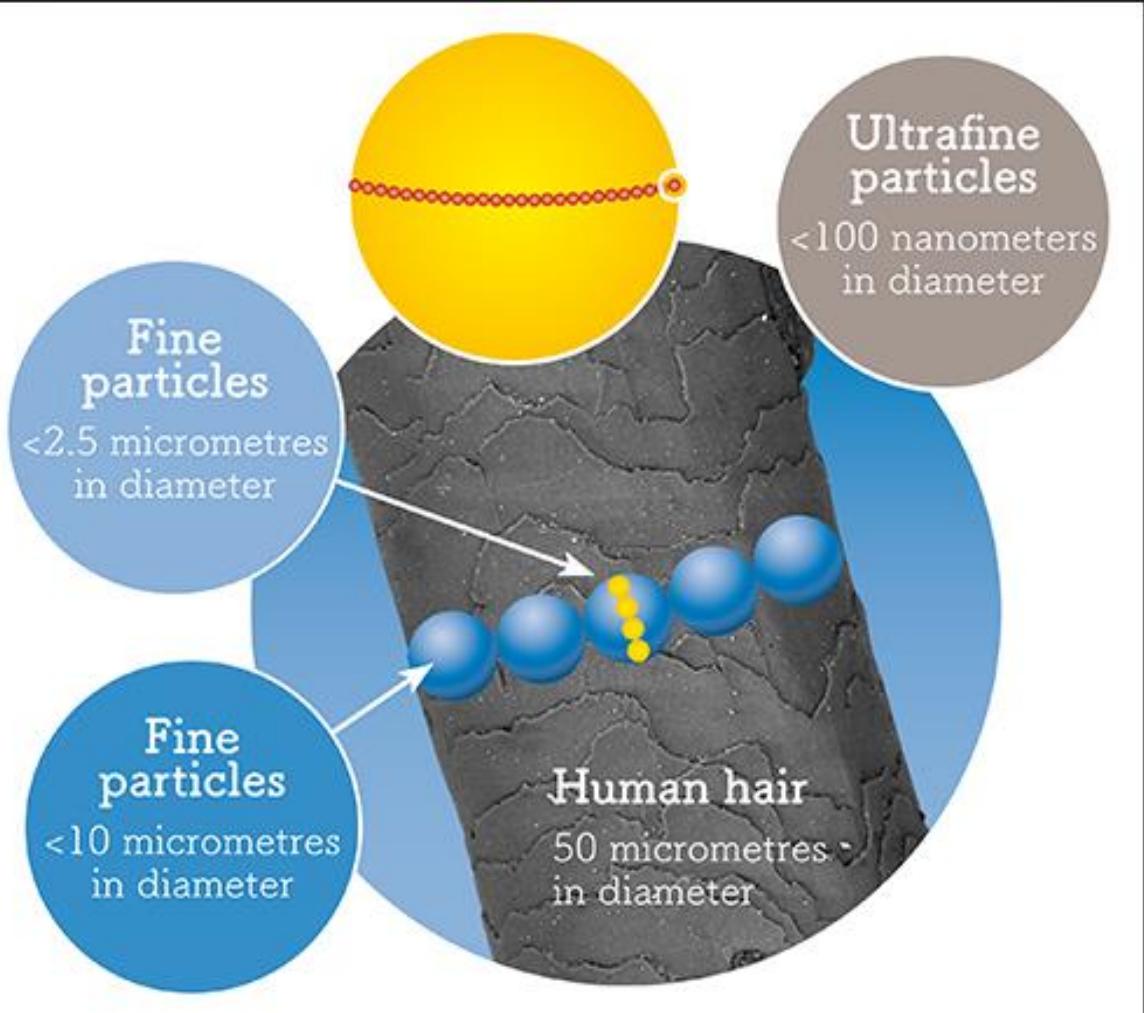
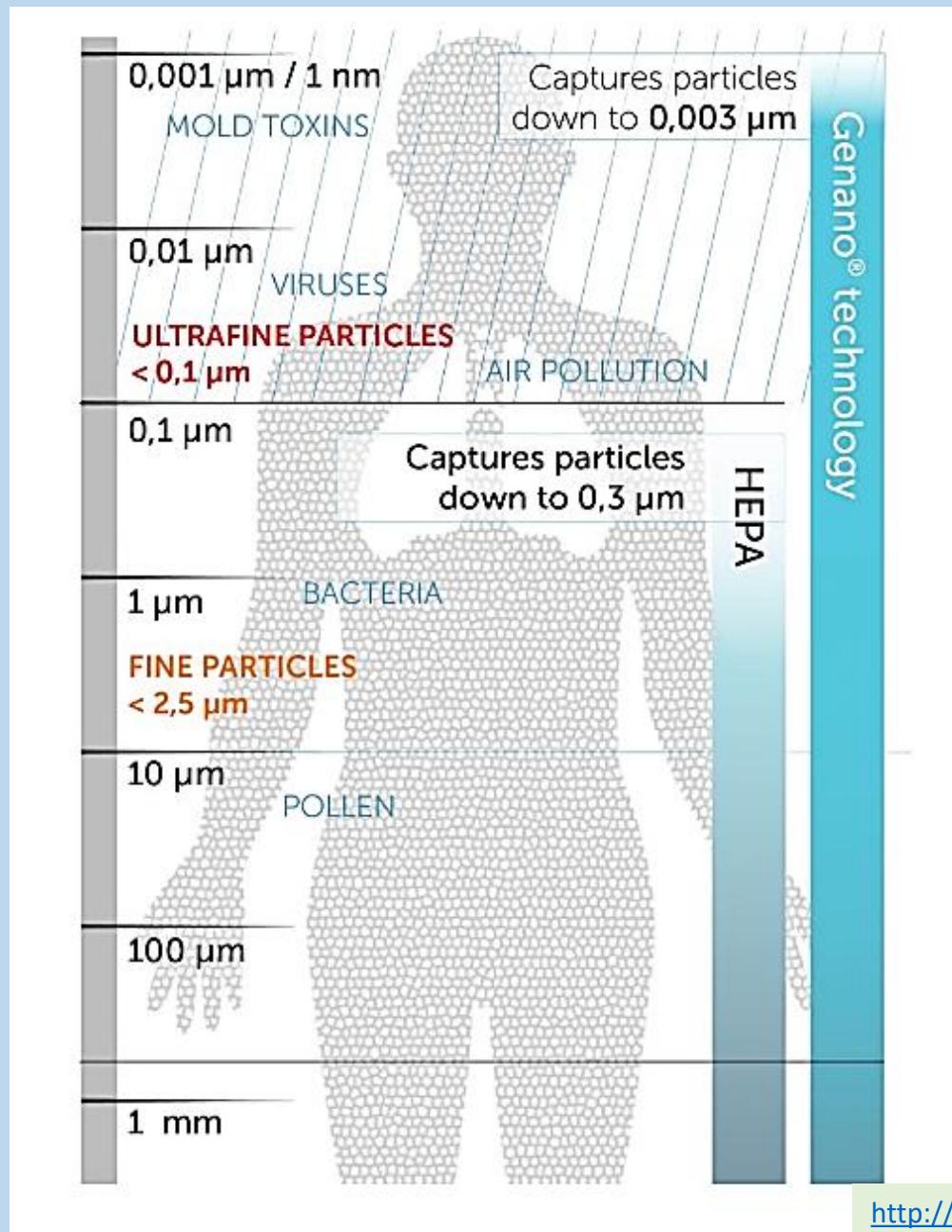


Figure 3.

The particle size classes: **coarse mode**, particles larger than about 1 μm mainly produced by diminution processes; **fine aerosol**, particles smaller than about 1 μm mainly built up by nucleation, condensation and coagulation; **nucleation mode** and **ultrafine aerosol**, particles smaller than about 100 nm; **nanosized aerosol**, particles smaller than about 20 nm; **very very small aerosol**, particles smaller than about 5 nm, particle behaviour dominated by surface effects, total number of molecules less than 500, **molecular size aerosol**, particles smaller than about 1 nm, less than 10 molecules in the particle. Reproduced from Preining (1998).

Genano Air Purification Technology



HEPA filter renser ikke luften for ultrafine partikler!

When HEPA Is Not Enough

The biggest health risk in the air we breathe is related to ultrafine particles and hazardous gases. These substances are able to penetrate to the bloodstream through alveoles in our lungs. The smaller the particle, the deeper it will be able to penetrate in our lungs. These kinds of impurities are, for example, mold toxins and particles from polluted outdoor air.

Removing them is not possible with traditional HEPA filters.

Genano's core advantage is the unique air purification method that can eliminate microbes and remove particles down to nanosize.

The technology has been scientifically tested down to 3 nanometer size particles (PM 0.003) – Genano Technology removes 99.5 % of even the smallest of the particles. Compared to standard HEPA filters, Genano's purification performance is a 100 times better in terms of particle size. In addition, Genano also eliminates the microbes instead of just collecting them.

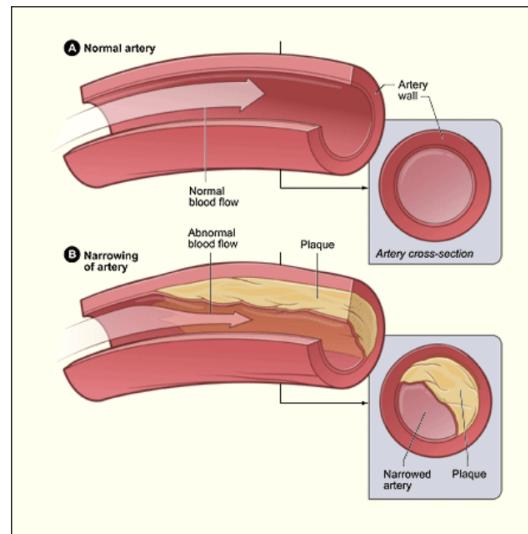
Particle removal efficiency is often a misleading parameter when comparing air purifiers. Think which is more important – to remove 0,3 micron particles with 99,99 % efficiency – or to remove 0,003 micron particles with 99,5 % efficiency?

Ultrafine partikler kan gi betennelsesreaksjoner i blodårene

This makes them less sensitive to the chemicals — and messages — they need to detect.

Damage occurs because many nanoparticles contain what chemists call *free radicals*. That means some of their molecules contain an atom with an unpaired (missing) outer electron. This makes them unstable. In search of a mate for its lone outer electron, a free radical will swipe an electron from some other molecule. This theft transforms the radical into a stable molecule again. In the process, though, its victim now becomes a free radical. As each victim steals an electron from some neighboring molecule, new free radicals form.

The ongoing chain of electron-theft will damage molecules. It can even kill cells. This happens in the lungs and in the brain. The impact of nanoparticles



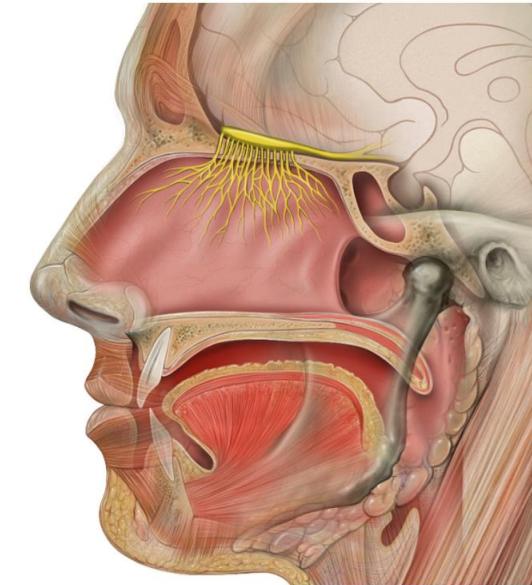
In a healthy artery (top), blood can flow freely. Inflammation triggered by nanoparticles can lead to hardening of blood vessels (bottom). Inflammation can slow — or eventually block — blood flow and foster the build up of fatty plaque.

NHLBI/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS

Ultrafine partikler kan entre hjernen gjennom olfaktoriske nevroner

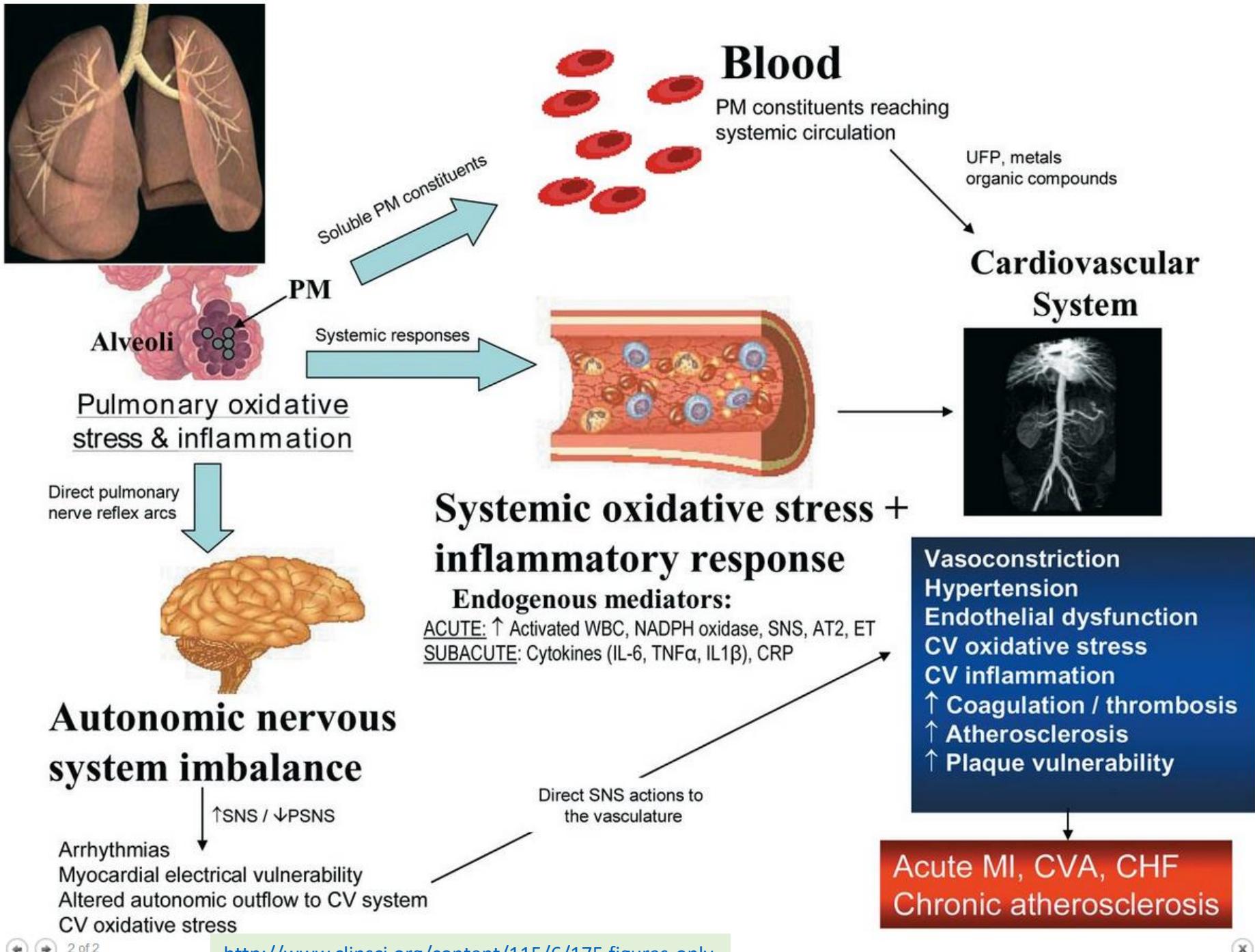
But owing to their super-tiny size, nanoparticles can hijack that connection. Scientists had known about this route into the brain since the 1930s (when they realized the polio virus could exploit it). Nanoparticles, at less than one-thousandth the diameter of a human hair, are about the same size as a virus, Elder explains. And just as that small size allows viruses to slip across the blood-brain barrier, it also allows nanoparticles to enter olfactory neurons.

Moving along these sensory neurons, nanoparticles travel straight into the brain by way of mitral cells. Scientists don't know yet what happens in the nerve cells that allows nanoparticles to travel along them, as if along a highway. Scientists do know, however,



Nanopollutants can hijack olfactory nerve cells and enter the brain by way of the olfactory bulb. That bulb is highlighted here as a yellow netlike structure coming through the ceiling of the nasal cavity. Earlier work showed the polio virus can use the same pathway.

PATRICK J. LYNCH, MEDICAL ILLUSTRATOR/WIKIMEDIA COMMONS (CC BY 2.5)



2 of 2



«Ultra-fine particles»



An undercover investigation reveals air quality on a cruise ship deck could be worse than the world's most polluted cities

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Business Insider

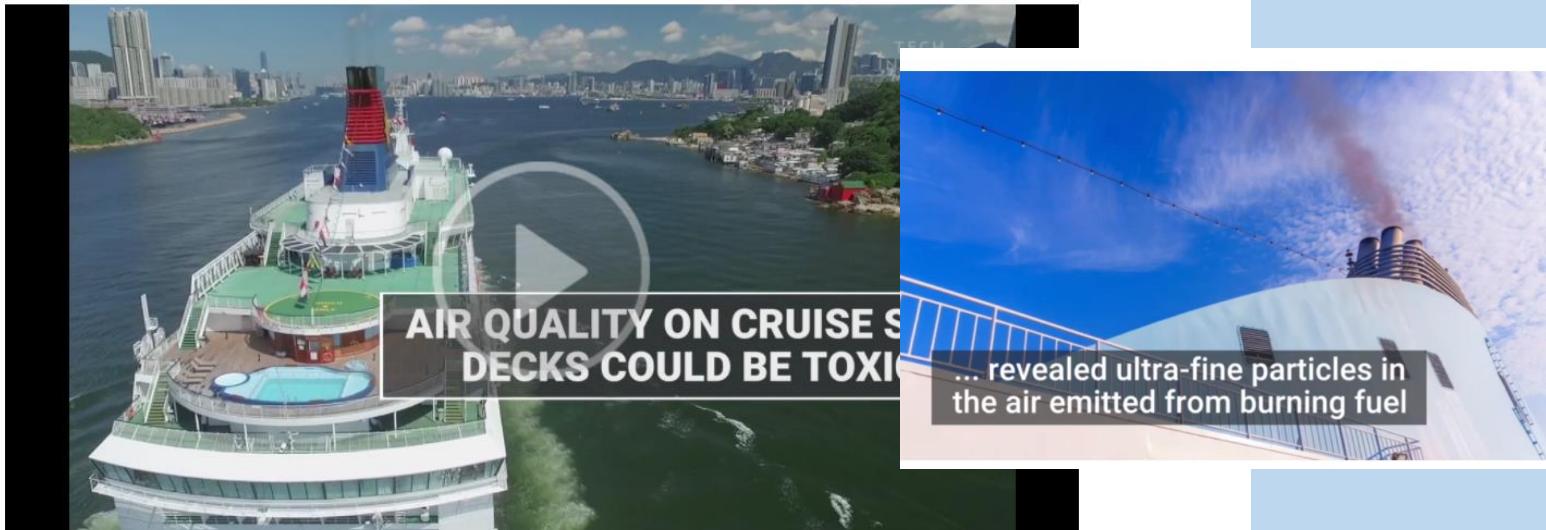
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Up next



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VIDEO

JESSICA ORWIG

ENVIRONMENT

POLLUTION

BRITAIN

OCEAN

<http://nordic.businessinsider.com/cruise-ship-decks-air-quality-worse-than-most-polluted-cities-2017-10?r=UK&IR=T>

To rapporter som på bakgrunn av målinger konkludere med "lite eksponering"



<https://stami.no/content/uploads/2015/03/STAMI-rapport-nr-4-2012.pdf>



<https://www.norskoljeoggass.no/globalassets/dokumenter/drift/arbeidsmiljo/kjemisk-arbeidsmiljo/fagtema/prosjektrapporter/stami-rapport-nr-8-2011-organofossfater-i-arbeidsatmosfaren-offshore.pdf>

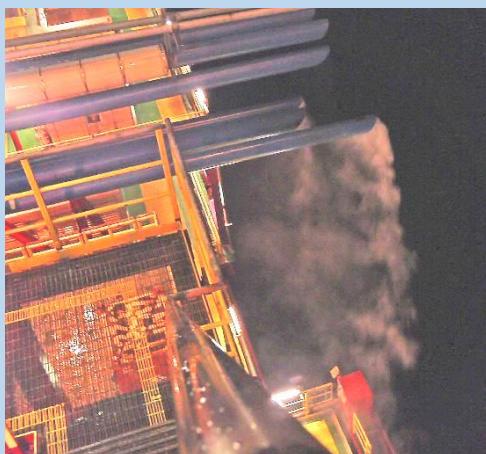


MEN: Dette er dessverre ikke slik det oppleves offshore!

Hva blir eksponeringen ved arbeid omkring denne dieselgeneratoren?
Hvem er eksponert? Ville et utfall av hjerte–kar bli knyttet til arbeidsmiljøet?



Hva har oljearbeidere, flypassasjerer og flymannskap felles?



<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AZqeA32Em2s>

http://www.youtube.com/results?search_query=aerotoxic&page=1



Is a Cumulative Exposure to a Background Aerosol of Nanoparticles Part of the Causal Mechanism of Aerotoxic Syndrome?

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Abstract

We present strong evidence for the presence of aerosols of Nano-particles (also termed Ultrafine Particles (UFPs) in aerosol science) in the breathing air of pressurized aircraft using engine bleed air architecture. The physical and chemical nature of engine oils and the high temperatures attained in aircraft jet engines (up to 1,700°C in the oil circulation and up to 30,000°C in the bearings) explain why UFPs are to be expected. A discussion of oil seals used in gas turbine engines concludes that they will permit UFPs to cross them and enter the breathing air supply, in conjunction with a complex mixture of chemicals such triaryl phosphates which are neurotoxic. A consideration of the toxicology of Nano-particles concludes that their continual presence over a typical working lifetime of up to 20,000 hours in aircrew will predispose them to chronic respiratory problems and will exacerbate the translocation of neurotoxic substances across the blood brain barrier.

Keywords: Aero Gas Turbine Engines; Aerotoxic Syndrome; Boeing 787 (B787) model, which has reverted to the earlier concept

Aavlufing fra smøresystem tilfører omgivelsene ultrafine partikler fra smøroljen.
Ultrafine partikler gir nye toksikologiske mekanismer

Effekter av turbinoljer og helseutfall. (Offshore eksponering «MS-saken Statfjord»)

AEROTOXIC SYNDROME: A NEW OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE?

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ABSTRACT

Background: Concerns related to adverse health effects experienced by aircrew exposed to aircraft contaminated air have been ongoing for over 6 decades. Unfiltered breathing air is supplied to the cabin via the engine compressor. The likelihood that oil leaking over the engine oil seals may enter the cabin air supply has prompted continuing debate about the hazards associated with exposure to neurotoxic substances and to the thermally degraded or pyrolysed mixture. In this study, we undertook an in-depth investigation

of aircrew involved in suspected aircraft contaminated air events.

Methods: Two studies were conducted to review the circumstances and symptoms of a cohort of aircrew working in the pressurized air environment of aircraft. A table of effects was then used for categorizing symptoms and reviewing other sources of data related to aircraft fluids and selected other conditions.

Results: Both acute and chronic exposures to neurotoxic and a wide range of thermally

degraded substances were confirmed, along with a clear pattern of acute and chronic adverse effects. The latter were supported by medical findings and diagnoses, notably involving the neurological, neurobehavioural and respiratory systems.

Conclusion: A clear cause and effect relationship has been identified linking the symptoms, diagnoses and findings to the occupational environment. Recognition of this new occupational disorder and a clear medical investigation protocol are urgently needed.

Keywords: AEROTOXIC SYNDROME, AEROTOXICITY, CABIN AIR CONTAMINATION, CABIN AIR QUALITY, JET ENGINE OILS, OIL FUMES, TCP

INTRODUCTION

In 1955, the first civilian aircraft adopted the military practice of bleeding unfiltered air (so-called bleed air) from engine compressors to supply the cabin ventilation system. Adverse effects on crew exposed to low levels of synthetic jet engine oil leaking over the oil seals were soon observed (1). It was promptly recognized that air bled from the engine compressors was contaminated via internal engine oil leakage into the compressor air (2). Hydraulic and de-icing fluids may also contaminate incoming engine air. Military studies found that the base stock of engine oils produce a wide variety of toxic substances as temperatures increase (i.e. when pyrolysed) (3).

Turbine engines utilize synthetic lubricants that generally include an ester base stock (95%), a wide variety of triaryl phosphates (TAPs), organophosphate (OP) anti-wear additives (around 3%), amine antioxidants and proprietary ingredients (1–2%). The commercial formulation of the OP additive is generally cited as tricresyl phosphate (TCP). Exposure of such substances to extreme temperatures generates a large number of pyrolysed compounds and hydrocarbons.

Uendelig mye ny kunnskap , men den blir ikke anvendt

Over the last 2 decades, many ad hoc air-monitoring studies have been performed during normal engine

http://www.euro.who.int/_data/assets/pdf_file/0019/341533/5_OriginalResearch_AerotoxicSyndrom_ENG.pdf

The screenshot shows the GCAQE (Global Cabin Air Quality Executive) website. The header features the GCAQE logo with a globe icon and the text "GCAQE". Below the logo is a navigation bar with links for Home, About, Health Info, Flight Safety, Research, Recent News, and Contact Us. The main content area displays the GCAQE logo again, followed by the text "CONTAMINATED AIR" and "Guidance for aviation workers.".

Home



<http://www.aerotoxic.org/>

A3 plakat. Sendt ut på plattformer



Om merking av utslipppunkt: Den hvite dampen og den rare lukten. Det du ikke vet kan du bli syk av



Tekst og foto: Halvor Erikstein

Over alt på en plattform eller et landanlegg er det avluftring (venter) fra maskineri og prosessutstyr. Det er gjort lite for at det skal bli tatt hensyn til slike forurensningskilder selv om det som forurenser kan gi alvorlige helsekader. Kanskje er det avluftring fra tetningsoljene til gasskompressorene, smørsystemet til turbinene, avluftring fra tanker eller avsug fra en eller annen prosess hvor det benyttes kjemiske forbindelser. Ventene er gjerne plassert med utblåsing i ubemannede områder og det er alltid en vind som fjerner forurensningen. Det er lite tatt hensyn til at også slike områder trenger inspeksjon og vedlikehold, og det medfører et lengre opphold i forurensset område. Det kan også være at utblåsingene skjer på områder som en må passere til og fra arbeid.



Halvor Erikstein

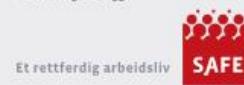
Hva kan komme ut fra «ventene»? Det det benyttes gasskompressorer med tetningsoljesystem må det ventileres store mengder av eksempelvis den

meget kraftfremkallende forbindelsen benzen. Det er i tillegg mange andre helsefarlige forbindelser som kan utsette omgivelsene for skadelig eksponering. Fra turbinene luftes det ut ulike neurotoxiske organofosfater samt en cocktail av forbindelser fra den syntetiske smøreoljen og nedbryningsprodukter.

Regelverket er helt klart når det gjelder kartlegging av kjemisk eksponering. I Aktivitetsforskriftens §38 «Kjemisk helsefare» vises det til arbeidsgivers pliktet: Arbeidsgiveren skal sikre at helsekadelig kjemisk eksponering ved lagring, bruk, håndtering og avhending av kjemikalier, og ved arbeidsoperasjoner og prosesser som avgir kjemiske komponenter, unngås, jf. innretningsforskriftens § 35.

Vi mener mangelen på kartlegging av utslippsmengder og mangel på risikovurdering av kjemisk helserisiko hvor det også blir tatt hensyn til de reelle arbeidsoppgavene i et område, er uholdbar. Når en ikke kjenner sammensetningen og konsentrasjonen av arbeidsmiljøforurensningen betyr det at en heller kan vite hva slags verneutstyr som gir rett beskyttelse. Vi mener at alle avlufningspunkter må merkes og volum av utslip og konsentrasjon av forurensingen bli kartlagt.

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Telefon: 928 10 398



Equinor – ikke bare nytt navn, men også ny vilje til å gjøre det rette?



www.dagbladet.no/nyheter/2006/12/20/486661.html



<http://www.dagbladet.no/nyheter/2006/12/20/486671.html>

- - Skulle det bli vitenskapelig dokumentert klare sammenhenger mellom arbeidsmiljøet på Statfjord A og helseeskader, vil vi selvsagt ta tak i denne nye informasjonen.
- Statoil har forståelse for at Harry Brevik og hans kolleger ikke er tilfreds med at denne saken har pågått i snart 15 år, men det er i løpet av disse 15 årene ikke påvist noen kjent sammenheng mellom symptomene og arbeidsmiljøet på Statfjord A, sier informasjonssjef Geir Gjervan i Statoil. (Dagbladet 12.12.2006)

www.dagbladet.no/nyheter/2006/12/12/485834.html

Luftfarten har akseptert at turbinoljer medfører en helserisiko og sikkerhetsrisiko og må kontrolleres.

CEN/TC 436 «Project Committee – Cabin Air Quality on commercial aircraft – Chemical Agents»

DECISION BT 66/2014

Subject: Creation of a new CEN/TC 'Project Committee - Cabin Air Quality on commercial aircraft – Chemical Agents'

BT/TCMG, on behalf of BT,

- having considered
 - the proposal for a new field of technical activity submitted by AFNOR as included in BT N 9662 and circulated as draft BT C83/2014;
 - the voting results and fundamental disagreement from DS thereon and subsequent discussions at the 51st BT/TCMG;
 - that the following members have expressed commitment to participate:
AFNOR, ASI, NBN, NSAI, DIN, SN, SIS and BSI;
- decides:
 - to create a new Project Committee, CEN/TC 436 'Project Committee – Cabin Air Quality on commercial aircraft – Chemical Agents' to develop a European Standard or a set of standards dealing with the quality of air on commercial aircraft concerning chemical agent such as: bleed-air, environmental control system (ECS) processed air, cabin air;
 - that the Project Committee shall report after each meeting to the CEN Technical Board;
 - that any proposed deviation on the part of the new Project Committee from the provisions in the Form A, be reported to CEN/BT for endorsement;
 - to allocate the Secretariat of CEN/TC 436 to AFNOR;
 - to ask the new CEN/TC 436 to submit its programme of work for BT approval by 2015-06-30.

This decision is applicable as from: 2014-12-16

Rettferdig arbeidsliv?



Millioner i fallskjerm til de som vil slutte i Statoil: Statoil tilbyr gullpensjon til 58-åringar

Bjørn Haugen

28.10.15 18:20



GÅR DÅRLIG: Konsernsjef Eldar Sætre i Statoil snakker med pressen etter å ha presentert re...

[Les hele](#)

Mens resultatet i Statoil synker som en stein, får ansatte i selskapet gylne millionfallskjerner, hvis de forlater bedriften.

ANNONSE FRA MELANGE

4 enkle brownies til avslutningen



Ansatte over 58 år, som slutter i bedriften, får 66 prosent av lønnen i årlige utbetalinger frem til de er 67 år.

Det betyr at en godt betalt 58-åring fort kan få over ti millioner kroner for å gå av. I tillegg kan han eller hun gå rett over i en annen jobb utenfor Statoil.

Tilbudet gjelder ansatte i avdelinger som er omfattet av de pågående nedskæringsprogrammene.

Les også: [Krisebyen Stavanger](#)

Gullpensjon til de som slutter frivillig, mens de som har fått helsa ødelagt pga jobben blir overlatt til en ensom kamp mot forsikringsindustrien

For dyrt å gjøre opp?

Den virkelige verden for mange skadde



SKADD: Harry Stiegler Brevik jobbet ved turbinene på Statfjord A i Nordsjøen. I 1987 ble han alvorlig syk.
Foto: Asle Hansen

**- Dattera mi har aldri sett en far
uten helseproblemer**

Slående likheter mellom skadde piloter og

<http://www.dagbladet.no/nyheter/2008/05/08/534738.html>



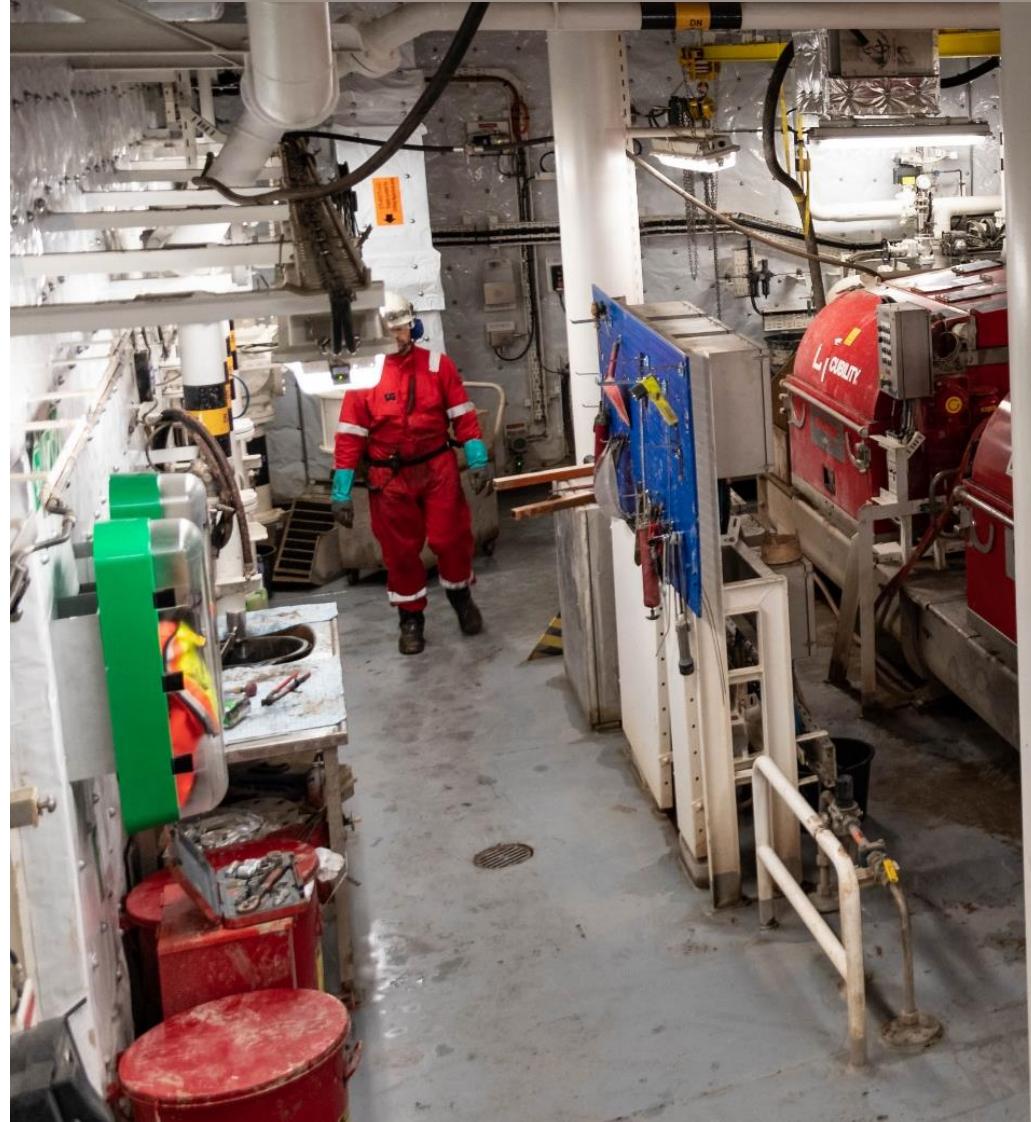
Hva er konsekvensen av manglende godkjenning av yrkessykdom?

- Økonomisk havari
- Familiehavari
- Feildiagnoser og feilbehandling

Sandblåsing knuser overflatebelegget og skaper store menger finpartikulært støv
Norskutviklet teknologi som å reduserer spredning av støv



Innelukket boreslamsbehandling uten spredning av væskepartikler til arbeidsmiljøet





Arbeidsmiljøunderlag

<http://www.ptil.no/getfile.php/1343665/Sikkerhetsforum/2017/8%20-%20Mulige%20senskader%20%28f%C3%B8lgeskader%29%20etter%20kortvarig%20h%C3%B8y%20eksposering%20for%20hydrogensulfid%20H2S%20Halvor%20Erikstein.pdf>

<http://www.ptil.no/rapporter-og-seminarer/presentasjoner-fra-innovasjonsdagen-2017-article13187-1048.html>



http://www.ptil.no/getfile.php/1333233/Presentasjoner/Sikkerhetsforum/referater_2015/april/Informasjon%20til%20Sikkerhetsforum%209%20april%202015%20Halvor%20Erikstein.pdf



Arbeidsmiljøeksposering, helserisiko og registrering av helseskade.
Alarm om benzeneksposering fra avluftning av tetningsoljer i gasskompressorer

<http://safe.no/safe-utfordrer-karbon-knut-a-la-jakten-pa-lavkarbon-komme-arbeidsmilj%C3%B8t-gode/>



Møte i Sikkerhetsforum, Petroleumstilsynet 6. april 2016
http://www.ptil.no/getfile.php/1338775/Sikkerhetsforum/2016/Halvor%20Erikstein%20a%20Sikkerhetsforum%20L06042016%20Kjemisk%20arbeidsmilj%C3%B8_final.pdf

<http://www.ptil.no/getfile.php/1344716/PDF/Kontroll%20med%20avluftingspunkt%20prosess%20og%20roterende%20utstyr%20Halvor%20Erikstein.pdf>

<http://www.ptil.no/getfile.php/1349055/Sikkerhetsforum/Sforums%20%C3%A5rskonferanse%202018/Presentasjoner%20til%20publikasjon/Hva%20gj%C3%B8r%20Sikkerhetsforum%20-%20Halvor%20Erikstein.pdf>



Når jeg kommer på kontoret i de ulike avdelingene, vet der hvorfor jeg er der. Da er det lavkarbon som gjelder.
Energileder på norsk sokkel,
Knut Simon Helland.

Halvor Erikstein
organisasjonssekretær/



Halvor Erikstein
organisasjonssekretær/

Informasjon til Sikkerhetsforum 15. 11. 2018

Når krav til sikkerhet blir helseeskadelig.

Om helsefarlig bruk av «anti-impact gloves»

www.ptil.no/sikkerhetsforum

Halvor Erikstein
organisasjonssekretær
yrkeshygieniker SYH
SAFE
www.safe.no



Skal beskytte hånd og fingre mot:

- Klemskader
- Slagskader
- Kuttskader
- men, kan ødelegge huden!



Fravær av bevis er ikke bevis på fravær!
Ingenting skjer hvis en ikke prøver!

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